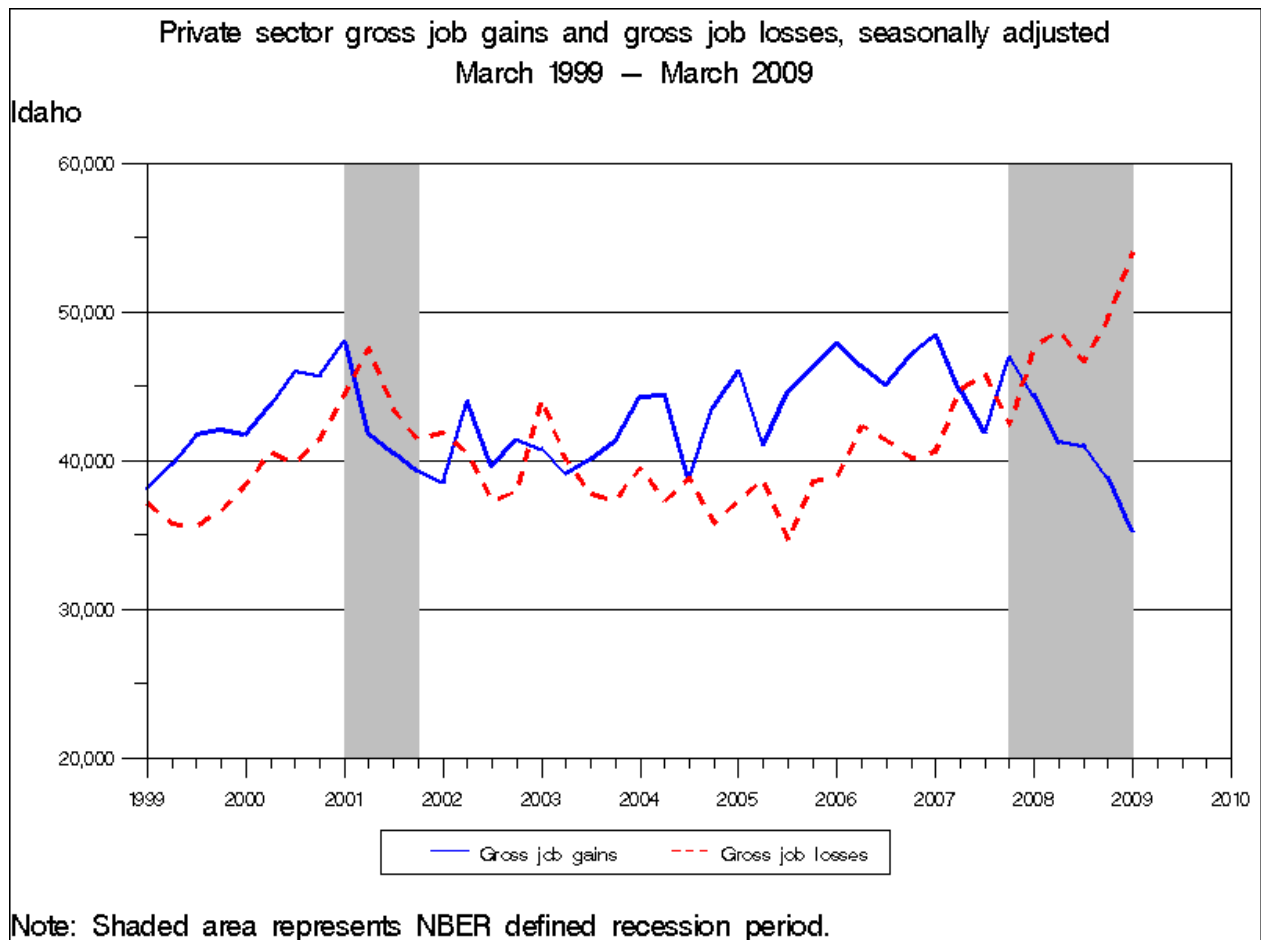

IDAHO BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS REPORT

FIRST QUARTER 2009

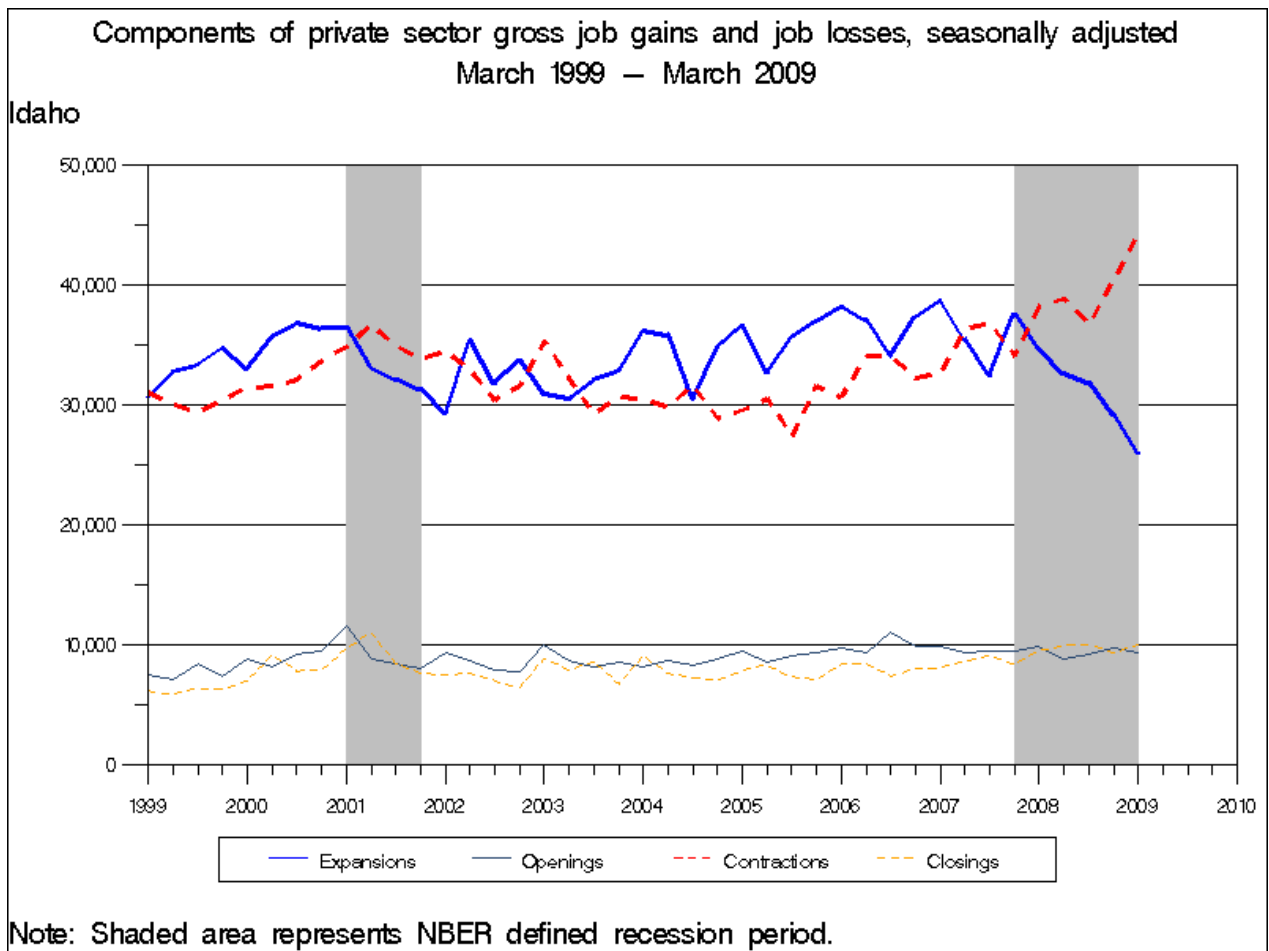
From BLS about changes to Business Employment Dynamics Data

Data in this release incorporate annual revisions to the BED series. Annual revisions are published each year with the release of first quarter data. These revisions cover the last four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and 5 years of seasonally adjusted data.

From January to March of 2009 in Idaho, gross job gains represented 6.8 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 10.4 percent of private sector employment, according to preliminary data released today by the Idaho Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.



This was higher than the national rates of gross job gains (5.2 percent) and gross job losses (7.7 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 35,289, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 54,035. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.



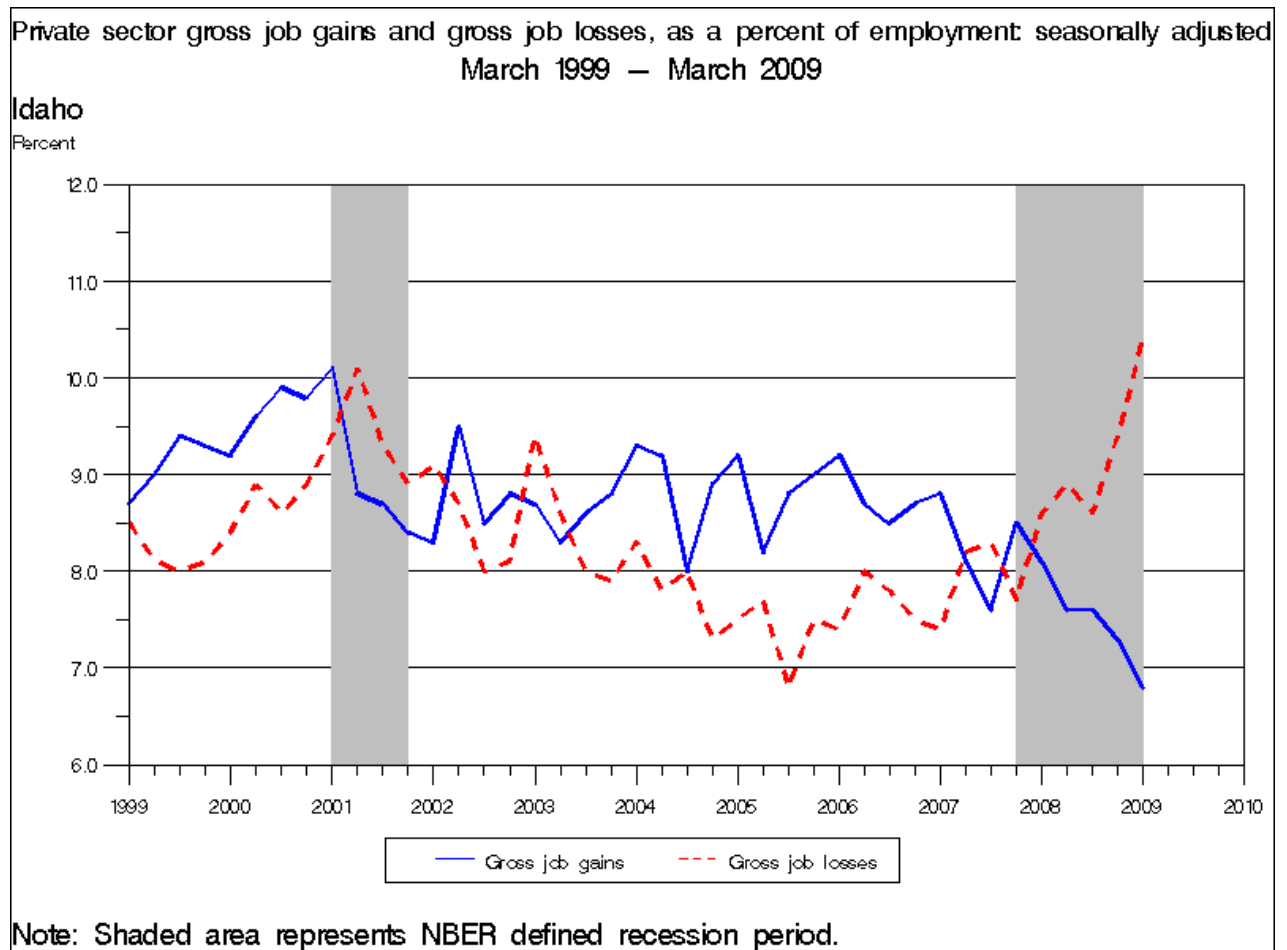
The change in the employment level over time is the net result of gross job gains and gross job losses that occur at establishments throughout the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next.

In this data series, gross job gains are defined as increases in employment resulting from expansions of employment at existing establishments or from the opening of establishments. Gross job losses are defined as declines in employment at existing establishments or from the closing of establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.

The data series on Business Employment Dynamics are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), also known as the ES-202 program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted. (See Technical Note for more information)

Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Idaho gained 35,289 jobs in the first quarter of 2009. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 25,997 jobs, while opening establishments added 9,292. Gross job gains were lower than in the previous quarter at expanding establishments as well as at opening establishments.



Gross job losses totaled 54,035 in the first quarter of 2009. In the first quarter of 2009, contracting establishments lost 44,143 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 9,892. (See table A.)

Table A. 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended					
	Mar. 2008	Jun. 2008	Sep. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	
	Levels					
Gross job gains.....	44,356	41,269	40,993	38,827	35,289	
At expanding establishments ...	34,584	32,550	31,836	29,162	25,997	
At opening establishments.....	9,772	8,719	9,157	9,665	9,292	
Gross job losses.....	47,670	48,700	46,621	49,612	54,035	
At contracting establishments ...	38,205	38,823	36,693	40,290	44,143	
At closing establishments.....	9,465	9,877	9,928	9,322	9,892	
Net employment change ¹	-3,314	-7,431	-5,628	-10,785	-18,746	

¹ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

From January to March 2009, gross job gains represented 6.8 percent of private sector employment in Idaho. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.0 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.8 percent.

Nationally this quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.2 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.0 percent.

From January to March 2009, gross job losses represented 10.4 percent of private sector employment in Idaho. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 8.5 percent of private sector employment, which was higher than the national rate at contracting establishments (6.4 percent).

The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments (1.9 percent) was slightly higher than the 1.3 percent observed nationally. (See chart 3 and table B.) The rates of gross job gains and losses provide a picture of the amount of “job churning” that occurs in the labor market.

Table B. 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, seasonally adjusted

Total Private for Idaho

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2008	June 2008	Sep. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009
	Levels				
Gross job gains.....	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.8
At expanding establishments ...	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.0
At opening establishments ...	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Gross job losses.....	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.4	10.4
At contracting establishments ...	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.6	8.5
At closing establishments.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Net employment change ¹	-0.5	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-3.6

Total Private for United States as a whole

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2008	June 2008	Sep. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009
	Levels				
Gross job gains.....	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.2
At expanding establishments...	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2
At opening establishments...	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Gross job losses.....	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.7
At contracting establishments ...	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.4
At closing establishments.....	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Net employment change ¹	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-1.6	-2.5

¹ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.

Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. A total of 10,207 establishments gained jobs from January to March of 2009. (See table C.) Of these, 7,708 were expanding establishments and 2,499 were opening establishments.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, 14,616 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 11,177 were contracting establishments and 3,439 were closing establishments. From January to March 2009, 23.6 percent of establishments were gaining jobs and 33.7 percent of establishments were losing jobs.

Table C. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2008	June 2008	Sep. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009
Establishments gaining jobs.....	13,172	12,187	11,978	11,464	10,207
Expanding establishments.....	10,157	9,492	9,213	8,607	7,708
Opening establishments.....	3,015	2,695	2,765	2,857	2,499
Establishments losing jobs.....	13,905	14,249	13,913	14,121	14,616
Contracting establishments.....	10,605	11,053	10,716	10,933	11,177
Closing establishments.....	3,300	3,196	3,197	3,188	3,439
Net establishment change ¹	-285	-501	-432	-331	-940

¹ The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments. See the Technical Note for further information.

Technical Aspect: More Information

For updates of the Business Employment Dynamics series, please refer to the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov> . For more information, please see the Technical Note of this release or the Business Employment Dynamics Web page at the BLS Web site <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/> . Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov .

Comparing Business Employment Dynamics Data with Current Employment Statistics and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

The net change in employment from Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data series will not match the net change in employment from the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. The CES estimates are based on monthly surveys from a sample of establishments, while gross job gains and gross job losses are based on a quarterly census of administrative records. In addition, the CES has a different coverage, excluding the agriculture sector but including establishments not covered by the unemployment insurance program. The net over-the-quarter changes derived by aggregating component series in the BED data may be different from the net employment change estimated from the CES seasonally adjusted total employment series. The intended use of the BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market flows that underlie the net changes in aggregate employment levels; data users who want to track net changes in aggregate employment levels over time should refer to CES data.

BED data have a more limited scope than the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data. The data in this release, in contrast to the QCEW data, exclude government employees, private households (NAICS 814110), and establishments with zero employment.

See the Technical Note for further information.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records.

Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the Idaho Department of Labor to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame.

These reports also are used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. (See table below for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED.)

In the BED program, the quarterly UI records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures--QCEW, BED, and CES--makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of over-the-quarter employment change. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table below.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table on the following page.

Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	--Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million employers nationally	--Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.3 million private sector employers	--Sample survey: 400,000 employers nationally
Coverage	--UI and UCFE coverage: all employers subject to state and federal UI Laws	--UI Coverage, excluding: government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: --UI Coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed --Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	--Quarterly -7 months after the end of each quarter	--Quarterly -8 months after the end of each quarter	--Monthly -Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	--Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	--Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	--Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	--Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	--Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level --Future expansions will include data at the state level by industry and size of establishment	--Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	--Major uses include: -Detailed locality data -Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates	--Major uses include: -Business cycle analysis -Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic	--Major uses include: -Principal national economic indicator -Official time series for employment change measures -Input into other major

	-Sample frame for BLS establishment survey	expansions and contraction by size of establishment	economic indicators
Program web sites	http://www.bls.gov/cew/	http://www.bls.gov/bdm/	http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI and Unemployment Compensation for Federal employees (UCFE) laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the Idaho Department of Labor by employers.

In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location of their establishments. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence. UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state.

Major exclusions from UI coverage are self-employed workers, religious organizations, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Gross job gains and gross job losses in this release are derived from longitudinal histories of over 6.8 million private sector employer reports out of 9.1 million total reports of employment and wages submitted during the first quarter of 2009.

Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment over three quarters. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter of 2009:

Number of active establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data

Millions

Total establishments QCEW program 9.1

Excluded:

Public sector0.3
Private households0.7
Zero employment1.3

Total establishments included in
Business Employment Dynamics data... 6.8

Concepts and methodology

The Business Employment Dynamics data measure the net change in employment at the establishment level. These changes come about in one of four ways.

A ***net increase*** in employment can come from either opening establishments or expanding establishments.

A ***net decrease*** in employment can come from either closing establishments or contracting establishments.

Gross ***job gains*** include the sum of all jobs added at either opening or expanding establishments.

Gross ***job losses*** include the sum of all jobs lost in either closing or contracting establishments.

The ***net change*** in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

The formal definitions of establishment-level employment changes are as follows:

Openings These are either establishments with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter, with no links to the prior quarter, or with positive third month employment in the current quarter following zero employment in the previous quarter.

Expansions These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net increase in employment over this period.

Closings These are either establishments with positive third month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

Contractions These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net decrease in employment over this period.

All establishment-level employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all establishments change their employment levels; these establishments count towards estimates of total employment, but not for levels of gross job gains and gross job losses.

Gross job gains and gross job losses are expressed as rates by dividing their levels by the average of employment in the current and previous quarters. This provides a symmetric growth rate. The rates are calculated for the components of gross job gains and gross job losses and then summed to form their respective totals. These rates can be added and subtracted just as their levels can. For instance, the difference between the gross job gains rate and the gross job losses rate is the net growth rate.

The linkage process matches establishments' unique Idaho Department of Labor identification numbers. Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by -ID. The rest are linked in one of three ways.

The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the states, which relates records with different Idaho Department of Labor -IDs across quarters. Predecessor and

successor relations can come about for a variety of reasons, including a change in ownership, a firm restructuring, or a UI account restructuring.

If a match cannot be attained in this manner, a probability-based match is used. This match attempts to identify two establishments with different Idaho Department of Labor -IDs as continuous. The match is based upon comparisons such as the same name, address, and phone number. Third, an analyst examines unmatched records individually and makes a possible match.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, the Idaho Department of Labor verifies with employers and updates, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle.

Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and the associated job flows undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in the weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be eliminated by adjusting these statistics from quarter to quarter. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to recognize.

For example, the large number of youths taking summer jobs is likely to obscure other changes that have taken place in June relative to March, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of student's finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

The employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

Similarly, the establishment counts data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently adjusted, and the net changes are calculated based on the difference between the number of opening and closing establishments. Additionally, establishment and employment levels are independently seasonally adjusted to calculate the seasonally adjusted rates. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is run using X-12 ARIMA.

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program.

The intended use of BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users interested particularly in the net employment change and not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

Since the data series on Business Employment Dynamics are based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling error. Nonsampling error, however, still exists. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, such as the employer submitting corrected employment data after the end of the quarter or typographical errors made by businesses when providing information. Such errors, however, are likely to be distributed randomly throughout the dataset.

Changes in administrative data sometimes create complications for the linkage process. This can result in overstating openings and closings while understating expansions and contractions. The BLS continues to refine methods for improving the linkage process to alleviate the effects of these complications.

Additional statistics and other information

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages and average annual pay by state and industry are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov).

The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, and earnings by detailed industry. These estimates are part of the Employment Situation report put out monthly by BLS.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted

Idaho

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Total	Gross job gains		Total	Gross job losses	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	1,371	35,495	29,294	6,201	34,124	27,793	6,331
	December	1,220	33,751	26,373	7,378	32,531	26,760	5,771
1993	March	213	29,356	24,162	5,194	29,143	24,573	4,570
	June	11,125	39,450	31,007	8,443	28,325	23,583	4,742
	September	6,324	38,369	31,604	6,765	32,045	26,429	5,616
	December	2,480	36,043	29,017	7,026	33,563	27,975	5,588
1994	March	6,598	35,697	29,461	6,236	29,099	24,995	4,104
	June	9,596	39,760	31,980	7,780	30,164	25,596	4,568
	September	2,995	39,287	31,787	7,500	36,292	30,976	5,316
	December	112	37,509	30,793	6,716	37,397	31,109	6,288
1995	March	6,953	40,519	34,469	6,050	33,566	26,668	6,898
	June	-321	36,659	29,421	7,238	36,980	32,007	4,973
	September	5,091	40,446	32,594	7,852	35,355	30,061	5,294
	December	93	36,721	30,368	6,353	36,628	30,447	6,181
1996	March	4,958	39,153	31,538	7,615	34,195	29,433	4,762
	June	5,328	39,987	31,360	8,627	34,659	29,470	5,189
	September	1,888	38,962	31,973	6,989	37,074	31,342	5,732
	December	2,768	38,843	31,181	7,662	36,075	29,237	6,838
1997	March	4,423	38,949	32,375	6,574	34,526	28,991	5,535
	June	4,067	39,032	31,063	7,969	34,965	29,890	5,075
	September	4,535	40,928	32,985	7,943	36,393	29,984	6,409
	December	4,868	41,725	32,532	9,193	36,857	30,682	6,175
1998	March	2,487	40,208	32,212	7,996	37,721	30,997	6,724
	June	208	39,344	31,557	7,787	39,136	32,536	6,600
	September	5,007	41,091	33,027	8,064	36,084	29,221	6,863
	December	5,556	42,498	33,041	9,457	36,942	30,039	6,903
1999	March	1,024	38,136	30,678	7,458	37,112	31,034	6,078
	June	3,955	39,724	32,743	6,981	35,769	30,016	5,753
	September	6,115	41,708	33,322	8,386	35,593	29,298	6,295
	December	5,438	42,043	34,759	7,284	36,605	30,363	6,242
2000	March	3,399	41,802	33,034	8,768	38,403	31,460	6,943
	June	3,176	43,731	35,666	8,065	40,555	31,469	9,086
	September	6,142	45,995	36,785	9,210	39,853	32,083	7,770
	December	4,272	45,719	36,346	9,373	41,447	33,626	7,821
2001	March	3,537	47,955	36,447	11,508	44,418	34,759	9,659
	June	-5,849	41,744	33,051	8,693	47,593	36,650	10,943
	September	-2,859	40,491	32,103	8,388	43,350	34,967	8,383
	December	-2,075	39,281	31,279	8,002	41,356	33,756	7,600
2002	March	-3,310	38,558	29,234	9,324	41,868	34,476	7,392
	June	3,478	43,952	35,361	8,591	40,474	32,875	7,599
	September	2,353	39,658	31,789	7,869	37,305	30,356	6,949
	December	3,454	41,375	33,679	7,696	37,921	31,536	6,385
2003	March	-3,297	40,771	30,874	9,897	44,068	35,253	8,815
	June	-867	39,140	30,511	8,629	40,007	32,179	7,828
	September	2,391	40,109	32,034	8,075	37,718	29,151	8,567
	December	4,021	41,351	32,809	8,542	37,330	30,647	6,683
2004	March	4,754	44,278	36,154	8,124	39,524	30,491	9,033
	June	7,129	44,403	35,827	8,576	37,274	29,755	7,519
	September	-69	38,763	30,504	8,259	38,832	31,619	7,213
	December	7,881	43,643	34,825	8,818	35,762	28,821	6,941
2005	March	8,708	46,014	36,602	9,412	37,306	29,488	7,818
	June	2,368	41,084	32,652	8,432	38,716	30,478	8,238
	September	10,013	44,643	35,600	9,043	34,630	27,366	7,264
	December	7,698	46,284	36,964	9,320	38,586	31,572	7,014
2006	March	8,948	47,907	38,169	9,738	38,959	30,639	8,320
	June	4,011	46,348	37,064	9,284	42,337	33,974	8,363
	September	3,747	45,139	34,093	11,046	41,392	34,024	7,368
	December	6,976	47,117	37,260	9,857	40,141	32,210	7,931
2007	March	7,796	48,408	38,587	9,821	40,612	32,590	8,022
	June	-121	44,714	35,424	9,290	44,835	36,257	8,578
	September	-3,854	41,932	32,473	9,459	45,786	36,769	9,017
	December	4,530	46,896	37,506	9,390	42,366	34,045	8,321
2008	March	-3,314	44,356	34,584	9,772	47,670	38,205	9,465
	June	-7,431	41,269	32,550	8,719	48,700	38,823	9,877
	September	-5,628	40,993	31,836	9,157	46,621	36,693	9,928
	December	-10,785	38,827	29,162	9,665	49,612	40,290	9,322

2009	March	-18,746	35,289	25,997	9,292	54,035	44,143	9,892
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(1) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, not seasonally adjusted

Idaho

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Total	Gross job gains		Total	Gross job losses	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	2,425	34,374	28,653	5,721	31,949	26,953	4,996
	December	-13,184	28,692	22,826	5,866	41,876	34,972	6,904
1993	March	-7,728	23,023	18,593	4,430	30,751	24,980	5,771
	June	34,839	55,072	43,003	12,069	20,233	16,668	3,565
	September	7,091	37,154	30,913	6,241	30,063	25,631	4,432
	December	-12,545	30,700	25,114	5,586	43,245	36,560	6,685
1994	March	-2,603	27,989	22,670	5,319	30,592	25,409	5,183
	June	33,949	55,474	44,353	11,121	21,525	18,091	3,434
	September	3,776	38,011	31,092	6,919	34,235	30,040	4,195
	December	-16,188	31,991	26,651	5,340	48,179	40,656	7,523
1995	March	-4,135	31,684	26,524	5,160	35,819	27,109	8,710
	June	24,791	51,151	40,804	10,347	26,360	22,622	3,738
	September	5,794	39,125	31,881	7,244	33,331	29,153	4,178
	December	-15,850	31,334	26,283	5,051	47,184	39,790	7,394
1996	March	-5,169	30,764	24,269	6,495	35,933	29,920	6,013
	June	31,095	55,825	43,493	12,332	24,730	20,829	3,901
	September	2,803	37,722	31,274	6,448	34,919	30,395	4,524
	December	-13,311	33,079	26,987	6,092	46,390	38,209	8,181
1997	March	-5,940	30,520	24,913	5,607	36,460	29,471	6,989
	June	29,532	54,473	43,081	11,392	24,941	21,126	3,815
	September	5,455	39,591	32,263	7,328	34,136	29,078	5,058
	December	-12,020	35,465	28,156	7,309	47,485	40,098	7,387
1998	March	-8,394	31,607	24,787	6,820	40,001	31,510	8,491
	June	26,940	54,897	43,766	11,131	27,957	22,996	4,961
	September	5,990	39,744	32,304	7,440	33,754	28,338	5,416
	December	-11,399	36,116	28,597	7,519	47,515	39,257	8,258
1999	March	-9,254	29,968	23,607	6,361	39,222	31,547	7,675
	June	29,850	55,390	45,411	9,979	25,540	21,215	4,325
	September	6,949	40,330	32,593	7,737	33,381	28,413	4,968
	December	-11,274	35,875	30,084	5,791	47,149	39,681	7,468
2000	March	-7,849	32,898	25,420	7,478	40,747	31,980	8,767
	June	31,920	60,992	49,464	11,528	29,072	22,242	6,830
	September	7,231	44,477	35,980	8,497	37,246	31,114	6,132
	December	-14,392	38,909	31,457	7,452	53,301	43,945	9,356
2001	March	-9,670	37,861	28,046	9,815	47,531	35,334	12,197
	June	24,134	58,264	45,838	12,426	34,130	25,904	8,226
	September	-1,387	39,140	31,401	7,739	40,527	33,911	6,616
	December	-19,773	33,434	27,072	6,362	53,207	44,115	9,092
2002	March	-13,932	30,448	22,496	7,952	44,380	35,046	9,334
	June	32,374	61,322	49,042	12,280	28,948	23,236	5,712
	September	3,431	38,354	31,094	7,260	34,923	29,439	5,484
	December	-13,584	35,268	29,149	6,119	48,852	41,214	7,638
2003	March	-14,787	32,232	23,779	8,453	47,019	35,864	11,155
	June	25,950	54,657	42,274	12,383	28,707	22,820	5,887
	September	3,416	38,587	31,186	7,401	35,171	28,373	6,798
	December	-12,443	35,351	28,567	6,784	47,794	39,848	7,946
2004	March	-7,625	34,721	27,757	6,964	42,346	31,159	11,187
	June	34,940	61,809	49,579	12,230	26,869	21,141	5,728
	September	1,072	37,399	29,824	7,575	36,327	30,535	5,792
	December	-8,455	37,372	30,322	7,050	45,827	37,521	8,306
2005	March	-3,648	36,169	28,101	8,068	39,817	30,134	9,683
	June	29,278	57,209	45,185	12,024	27,931	21,655	6,276
	September	10,840	43,101	34,807	8,294	32,261	26,428	5,833
	December	-9,861	39,635	32,184	7,451	49,496	41,102	8,394
2006	March	-3,962	37,652	29,304	8,348	41,614	31,310	10,304
	June	34,020	64,530	51,291	13,239	30,510	24,139	6,371
	September	4,691	43,465	33,333	10,132	38,774	32,858	5,916
	December	-11,102	40,322	32,442	7,880	51,424	41,933	9,491
2007	March	-5,195	38,044	29,625	8,419	43,239	33,304	9,935
	June	29,973	62,269	49,021	13,248	32,296	25,761	6,535
	September	-2,324	40,425	31,749	8,676	42,749	35,509	7,240

	December	-14,116	40,163	32,656	7,507	54,279	44,321	9,958
2008	March	-15,835	34,929	26,552	8,377	50,764	39,042	11,722
	June	22,369	57,478	45,044	12,434	35,109	27,584	7,525
	September	-3,882	39,526	31,127	8,399	43,408	35,436	7,972
	December	-30,489	33,118	25,391	7,727	63,607	52,451	11,156
2009	March	-29,437	27,924	19,959	7,965	57,361	45,110	12,251

(1) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment(1), seasonally adjusted

Idaho

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Total	Gross job gains		Total	Gross job losses	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.4	10.5	8.7	1.8	10.1	8.2	1.9
	December	0.4	10.0	7.8	2.2	9.6	7.9	1.7
1993	March	0.1	8.6	7.1	1.5	8.5	7.2	1.3
	June	3.1	11.3	8.9	2.4	8.2	6.8	1.4
	September	1.8	10.8	8.9	1.9	9.0	7.4	1.6
	December	0.7	10.1	8.1	2.0	9.4	7.8	1.6
1994	March	1.8	9.8	8.1	1.7	8.0	6.9	1.1
	June	2.6	10.7	8.6	2.1	8.1	6.9	1.2
	September	0.9	10.4	8.4	2.0	9.5	8.1	1.4
	December	0.0	9.9	8.1	1.8	9.9	8.2	1.7
1995	March	1.8	10.6	9.0	1.6	8.8	7.0	1.8
	June	-0.1	9.5	7.6	1.9	9.6	8.3	1.3
	September	1.3	10.4	8.4	2.0	9.1	7.7	1.4
	December	0.0	9.4	7.8	1.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
1996	March	1.2	9.9	8.0	1.9	8.7	7.5	1.2
	June	1.4	10.1	7.9	2.2	8.7	7.4	1.3
	September	0.4	9.6	7.9	1.7	9.2	7.8	1.4
	December	0.7	9.6	7.7	1.9	8.9	7.2	1.7
1997	March	1.0	9.5	7.9	1.6	8.5	7.1	1.4
	June	1.0	9.4	7.5	1.9	8.4	7.2	1.2
	September	1.1	9.8	7.9	1.9	8.7	7.2	1.5
	December	1.1	9.9	7.7	2.2	8.8	7.3	1.5
1998	March	0.6	9.5	7.6	1.9	8.9	7.3	1.6
	June	0.1	9.2	7.4	1.8	9.1	7.6	1.5
	September	1.2	9.6	7.7	1.9	8.4	6.8	1.6
	December	1.3	9.8	7.6	2.2	8.5	6.9	1.6
1999	March	0.2	8.7	7.0	1.7	8.5	7.1	1.4
	June	0.9	9.0	7.4	1.6	8.1	6.8	1.3
	September	1.4	9.4	7.5	1.9	8.0	6.6	1.4
	December	1.2	9.3	7.7	1.6	8.1	6.7	1.4
2000	March	0.8	9.2	7.3	1.9	8.4	6.9	1.5
	June	0.7	9.6	7.8	1.8	8.9	6.9	2.0
	September	1.3	9.9	7.9	2.0	8.6	6.9	1.7
	December	0.9	9.8	7.8	2.0	8.9	7.2	1.7
2001	March	0.7	10.1	7.7	2.4	9.4	7.4	2.0
	June	-1.3	8.8	7.0	1.8	10.1	7.8	2.3
	September	-0.6	8.7	6.9	1.8	9.3	7.5	1.8
	December	-0.5	8.4	6.7	1.7	8.9	7.3	1.6
2002	March	-0.8	8.3	6.3	2.0	9.1	7.5	1.6
	June	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9	8.7	7.1	1.6
	September	0.5	8.5	6.8	1.7	8.0	6.5	1.5
	December	0.7	8.8	7.2	1.6	8.1	6.7	1.4
2003	March	-0.7	8.7	6.6	2.1	9.4	7.5	1.9
	June	-0.3	8.3	6.5	1.8	8.6	6.9	1.7
	September	0.6	8.6	6.9	1.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
	December	0.9	8.8	7.0	1.8	7.9	6.5	1.4
2004	March	1.0	9.3	7.6	1.7	8.3	6.4	1.9
	June	1.4	9.2	7.4	1.8	7.8	6.2	1.6
	September	0.0	8.0	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.5	1.5
	December	1.6	8.9	7.1	1.8	7.3	5.9	1.4
2005	March	1.7	9.2	7.3	1.9	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	0.5	8.2	6.5	1.7	7.7	6.1	1.6
	September	2.0	8.8	7.0	1.8	6.8	5.4	1.4
	December	1.5	9.0	7.2	1.8	7.5	6.1	1.4

2006	March	1.8	9.2	7.3	1.9	7.4	5.8	1.6
	June	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.7	8.0	6.4	1.6
	September	0.7	8.5	6.4	2.1	7.8	6.4	1.4
	December	1.2	8.7	6.9	1.8	7.5	6.0	1.5
2007	March	1.4	8.8	7.0	1.8	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	-0.1	8.1	6.4	1.7	8.2	6.6	1.6
	September	-0.7	7.6	5.9	1.7	8.3	6.7	1.6
	December	0.8	8.5	6.8	1.7	7.7	6.2	1.5
2008	March	-0.5	8.1	6.3	1.8	8.6	6.9	1.7
	June	-1.3	7.6	6.0	1.6	8.9	7.1	1.8
	September	-1.0	7.6	5.9	1.7	8.6	6.8	1.8
	December	-2.1	7.3	5.5	1.8	9.4	7.6	1.8
2009	March	-3.6	6.8	5.0	1.8	10.4	8.5	1.9

(1) The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.

(2) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Table 4. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment(1), not seasonally adjusted

Idaho

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Total	Gross job gains		Total	Gross job losses	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.8	10.0	8.3	1.7	9.2	7.8	1.4
	December	-3.8	8.4	6.7	1.7	12.2	10.2	2.0
1993	March	-2.4	6.9	5.6	1.3	9.3	7.6	1.7
	June	10.2	16.0	12.5	3.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	September	2.0	10.2	8.5	1.7	8.2	7.0	1.2
	December	-3.5	8.4	6.9	1.5	11.9	10.1	1.8
1994	March	-0.8	7.9	6.4	1.5	8.7	7.2	1.5
	June	9.2	15.0	12.0	3.0	5.8	4.9	0.9
	September	1.0	9.8	8.0	1.8	8.8	7.7	1.1
	December	-4.2	8.4	7.0	1.4	12.6	10.6	2.0
1995	March	-1.1	8.5	7.1	1.4	9.6	7.3	2.3
	June	6.4	13.3	10.6	2.7	6.9	5.9	1.0
	September	1.5	9.8	8.0	1.8	8.3	7.3	1.0
	December	-4.0	8.0	6.7	1.3	12.0	10.1	1.9
1996	March	-1.4	8.0	6.3	1.7	9.4	7.8	1.6
	June	7.8	14.1	11.0	3.1	6.3	5.3	1.0
	September	0.7	9.2	7.6	1.6	8.5	7.4	1.1
	December	-3.3	8.1	6.6	1.5	11.4	9.4	2.0
1997	March	-1.5	7.7	6.3	1.4	9.2	7.4	1.8
	June	7.2	13.3	10.5	2.8	6.1	5.2	0.9
	September	1.2	9.2	7.5	1.7	8.0	6.8	1.2
	December	-2.9	8.3	6.6	1.7	11.2	9.5	1.7
1998	March	-2.1	7.6	6.0	1.6	9.7	7.6	2.1
	June	6.3	12.9	10.3	2.6	6.6	5.4	1.2
	September	1.4	9.0	7.3	1.7	7.6	6.4	1.2
	December	-2.7	8.2	6.5	1.7	10.9	9.0	1.9
1999	March	-2.2	7.0	5.5	1.5	9.2	7.4	1.8
	June	6.8	12.7	10.4	2.3	5.9	4.9	1.0
	September	1.6	8.9	7.2	1.7	7.3	6.2	1.1
	December	-2.5	7.9	6.6	1.3	10.4	8.8	1.6
2000	March	-1.8	7.4	5.7	1.7	9.2	7.2	2.0
	June	7.0	13.4	10.9	2.5	6.4	4.9	1.5
	September	1.6	9.4	7.6	1.8	7.8	6.5	1.3
	December	-3.0	8.3	6.7	1.6	11.3	9.3	2.0
2001	March	-2.2	8.2	6.1	2.1	10.4	7.7	2.7
	June	5.2	12.5	9.8	2.7	7.3	5.5	1.8
	September	-0.3	8.2	6.6	1.6	8.5	7.1	1.4
	December	-4.1	7.2	5.8	1.4	11.3	9.4	1.9
2002	March	-3.1	6.8	5.0	1.8	9.9	7.8	2.1
	June	7.2	13.4	10.7	2.7	6.2	5.0	1.2
	September	0.7	8.0	6.5	1.5	7.3	6.2	1.1
	December	-2.8	7.5	6.2	1.3	10.3	8.7	1.6
2003	March	-3.2	7.0	5.2	1.8	10.2	7.8	2.4
	June	5.6	11.8	9.1	2.7	6.2	4.9	1.3
	September	0.7	8.0	6.5	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.4
	December	-2.7	7.4	6.0	1.4	10.1	8.4	1.7

2004	March	-1.6	7.5	6.0	1.5	9.1	6.7	2.4
	June	7.4	13.0	10.4	2.6	5.6	4.4	1.2
	September	0.1	7.5	6.0	1.5	7.4	6.2	1.2
	December	-1.7	7.6	6.2	1.4	9.3	7.6	1.7
2005	March	-0.7	7.5	5.8	1.7	8.2	6.2	2.0
	June	5.9	11.5	9.1	2.4	5.6	4.3	1.3
	September	2.1	8.3	6.7	1.6	6.2	5.1	1.1
	December	-1.9	7.6	6.2	1.4	9.5	7.9	1.6
2006	March	-0.8	7.3	5.7	1.6	8.1	6.1	2.0
	June	6.4	12.2	9.7	2.5	5.8	4.6	1.2
	September	0.9	8.0	6.1	1.9	7.1	6.0	1.1
	December	-2.0	7.4	6.0	1.4	9.4	7.7	1.7
2007	March	-1.0	7.1	5.5	1.6	8.1	6.2	1.9
	June	5.4	11.3	8.9	2.4	5.9	4.7	1.2
	September	-0.5	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
	December	-2.5	7.3	5.9	1.4	9.8	8.0	1.8
2008	March	-2.9	6.5	4.9	1.6	9.4	7.2	2.2
	June	4.1	10.6	8.3	2.3	6.5	5.1	1.4
	September	-0.7	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.8	6.4	1.4
	December	-5.7	6.2	4.8	1.4	11.9	9.8	2.1
2009	March	-5.7	5.6	4.0	1.6	11.3	8.9	2.4

(1) The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.

(2) See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

Idaho

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Total	Establishments gaining jobs		Total	Establishments losing jobs	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	373	8,876	7,187	1,689	7,950	6,634	1,316
	December	149	8,607	7,033	1,574	8,242	6,817	1,425
1993	March	134	8,740	7,208	1,532	8,186	6,788	1,398
	June	448	9,477	7,686	1,791	7,987	6,644	1,343
	September	522	9,863	8,075	1,788	8,084	6,818	1,266
	December	346	9,626	7,869	1,757	8,596	7,185	1,411
1994	March	482	9,867	8,049	1,818	8,407	7,071	1,336
	June	526	9,937	8,093	1,844	8,779	7,461	1,318
	September	266	10,006	8,161	1,845	9,204	7,625	1,579
	December	39	9,895	8,162	1,733	9,463	7,769	1,694
1995	March	282	10,118	8,290	1,828	9,218	7,672	1,546
	June	238	9,949	8,069	1,880	9,683	8,041	1,642
	September	396	10,370	8,409	1,961	9,363	7,798	1,565
	December	90	10,068	8,255	1,813	9,784	8,061	1,723
1996	March	273	10,245	8,344	1,901	9,721	8,093	1,628
	June	309	10,344	8,359	1,985	9,724	8,048	1,676
	September	370	10,552	8,551	2,001	9,757	8,126	1,631
	December	43	10,232	8,329	1,903	10,079	8,219	1,860
1997	March	358	10,656	8,600	2,056	9,754	8,056	1,698
	June	200	10,485	8,512	1,973	10,231	8,458	1,773
	September	429	10,869	8,617	2,252	10,178	8,355	1,823
	December	357	10,914	8,749	2,165	10,222	8,414	1,808
1998	March	132	10,717	8,641	2,076	10,632	8,688	1,944
	June	218	10,994	8,848	2,146	10,265	8,337	1,928
	September	69	10,850	8,820	2,030	10,380	8,419	1,961
	December	282	11,019	8,922	2,097	10,301	8,486	1,815
1999	March	301	10,876	8,675	2,201	10,681	8,781	1,900
	June	303	11,058	8,962	2,096	10,098	8,305	1,793
	September	161	11,271	9,141	2,130	10,617	8,648	1,969
	December	181	11,087	9,056	2,031	10,455	8,605	1,850
2000	March	281	11,210	8,932	2,278	10,792	8,795	1,997
	June	85	11,583	9,293	2,290	10,826	8,621	2,205
	September	16	11,097	8,833	2,264	11,108	8,860	2,248
	December	201	11,237	8,922	2,315	11,031	8,917	2,114
2001	March	290	11,377	8,986	2,391	11,088	8,987	2,101
	June	-395	11,245	9,024	2,221	11,463	8,847	2,616
	September	6	10,704	8,528	2,176	11,274	9,104	2,170
	December	34	10,760	8,612	2,148	10,998	8,884	2,114
2002	March	3	10,621	8,488	2,133	10,912	8,782	2,130
	June	276	11,159	8,891	2,268	10,510	8,518	1,992
	September	239	11,189	8,948	2,241	10,564	8,562	2,002

	December	281	11,443	9,152	2,291	10,564	8,554	2,010
2003	March	350	11,041	8,646	2,395	10,962	8,917	2,045
	June	359	11,105	8,802	2,303	10,789	8,845	1,944
	September	3	11,315	9,024	2,291	10,728	8,440	2,288
	December	524	11,541	9,064	2,477	10,500	8,547	1,953
2004	March	43	11,824	9,445	2,379	11,152	8,816	2,336
	June	404	11,804	9,334	2,470	10,762	8,696	2,066
	September	392	11,795	9,311	2,484	11,074	8,982	2,092
	December	651	12,643	9,886	2,757	10,852	8,746	2,106
2005	March	526	12,723	10,012	2,711	11,196	9,011	2,185
	June	79	12,393	9,819	2,574	11,856	9,361	2,495
	September	641	13,309	10,392	2,917	11,231	8,955	2,276
	December	845	13,286	10,226	3,060	11,513	9,298	2,215
2006	March	513	13,676	10,787	2,889	11,563	9,187	2,376
	June	302	13,522	10,630	2,892	12,317	9,727	2,590
	September	342	13,073	10,227	2,846	12,799	10,295	2,504
	December	501	13,704	10,612	3,092	12,697	10,106	2,591
2007	March	387	13,944	10,915	3,029	12,354	9,712	2,642
	June	67	13,348	10,389	2,959	13,628	10,736	2,892
	September	-487	12,476	9,840	2,636	13,863	10,740	3,123
	December	347	13,490	10,416	3,074	12,972	10,245	2,727
2008	March	-285	13,172	10,157	3,015	13,905	10,605	3,300
	June	-501	12,187	9,492	2,695	14,249	11,053	3,196
	September	-432	11,978	9,213	2,765	13,913	10,716	3,197
	December	-331	11,464	8,607	2,857	14,121	10,933	3,188
2009	March	-940	10,207	7,708	2,499	14,616	11,177	3,439

(1) Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Table 6. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, not seasonally adjusted

Idaho

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Total	Establishments gaining jobs		Total	Establishments losing jobs	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	540	8,663	7,078	1,585	8,057	7,012	1,045
	December	-130	7,706	6,276	1,430	9,146	7,586	1,560
1993	March	-569	7,789	6,472	1,317	9,037	7,151	1,886
	June	1,294	11,731	9,414	2,317	6,183	5,160	1,023
	September	673	9,630	7,952	1,678	8,212	7,207	1,005
	December	51	8,618	7,022	1,596	9,541	7,996	1,545
1994	March	-240	8,790	7,227	1,563	9,252	7,449	1,803
	June	1,382	12,299	9,913	2,386	6,799	5,795	1,004
	September	477	9,768	8,037	1,731	9,314	8,060	1,254
	December	-281	8,858	7,284	1,574	10,501	8,646	1,855
1995	March	-515	9,015	7,444	1,571	10,168	8,082	2,086
	June	1,182	12,316	9,884	2,432	7,495	6,245	1,250
	September	597	10,121	8,281	1,840	9,486	8,243	1,243
	December	-239	9,014	7,367	1,647	10,857	8,971	1,886
1996	March	-563	9,126	7,492	1,634	10,722	8,525	2,197
	June	1,292	12,807	10,239	2,568	7,527	6,251	1,276
	September	583	10,299	8,421	1,878	9,885	8,590	1,295
	December	-307	9,162	7,433	1,729	11,183	9,147	2,036
1997	March	-525	9,489	7,722	1,767	10,778	8,486	2,292
	June	1,203	12,979	10,426	2,553	7,919	6,569	1,350
	September	665	10,599	8,486	2,113	10,280	8,832	1,448
	December	-12	9,775	7,808	1,967	11,343	9,364	1,979
1998	March	-839	9,543	7,759	1,784	11,775	9,152	2,623
	June	1,308	13,614	10,838	2,776	7,943	6,475	1,468
	September	348	10,591	8,686	1,905	10,456	8,899	1,557
	December	-82	9,867	7,962	1,905	11,431	9,444	1,987
1999	March	-672	9,681	7,789	1,892	11,814	9,250	2,564
	June	1,346	13,689	10,978	2,711	7,815	6,450	1,365
	September	435	11,001	9,002	1,999	10,705	9,141	1,564
	December	-180	9,927	8,082	1,845	11,601	9,576	2,025
2000	March	-737	9,978	8,020	1,958	11,960	9,265	2,695
	June	1,283	14,345	11,383	2,962	8,375	6,696	1,679
	September	339	10,823	8,699	2,124	11,150	9,365	1,785
	December	-212	10,065	7,962	2,103	12,239	9,924	2,315
2001	March	-781	10,124	8,069	2,055	12,303	9,467	2,836

	June	881	13,926	11,053	2,873	8,863	6,871	1,992
	September	319	10,440	8,398	2,042	11,346	9,623	1,723
	December	-363	9,636	7,685	1,951	12,201	9,887	2,314
2002	March	-1,042	9,454	7,621	1,833	12,126	9,251	2,875
	June	1,417	13,825	10,891	2,934	8,133	6,616	1,517
	September	513	10,915	8,812	2,103	10,640	9,050	1,590
	December	-120	10,248	8,167	2,081	11,720	9,519	2,201
2003	March	-691	9,842	7,778	2,064	12,153	9,398	2,755
	June	1,489	13,751	10,772	2,979	8,389	6,899	1,490
	September	310	10,997	8,857	2,140	10,762	8,932	1,830
	December	132	10,368	8,113	2,255	11,591	9,468	2,123
2004	March	-1,108	10,536	8,488	2,048	12,453	9,297	3,156
	June	1,604	14,570	11,389	3,181	8,376	6,799	1,577
	September	658	11,489	9,165	2,324	11,153	9,487	1,666
	December	231	11,390	8,866	2,524	11,979	9,686	2,293
2005	March	-618	11,332	8,998	2,334	12,455	9,503	2,952
	June	1,411	15,297	11,981	3,316	9,224	7,319	1,905
	September	916	12,958	10,229	2,729	11,271	9,458	1,813
	December	390	11,973	9,171	2,802	12,709	10,297	2,412
2006	March	-723	12,181	9,694	2,487	12,898	9,688	3,210
	June	1,748	16,696	12,971	3,725	9,582	7,605	1,977
	September	668	12,728	10,066	2,662	12,867	10,873	1,994
	December	9	12,348	9,517	2,831	14,014	11,192	2,822
2007	March	-962	12,416	9,809	2,607	13,811	10,242	3,569
	June	1,604	16,489	12,677	3,812	10,602	8,394	2,208
	September	-21	12,151	9,685	2,466	13,830	11,343	2,487
	December	-155	12,156	9,341	2,815	14,316	11,346	2,970
2008	March	-1,864	11,723	9,128	2,595	15,642	11,183	4,459
	June	1,031	15,053	11,582	3,471	11,082	8,642	2,440
	September	41	11,655	9,068	2,587	13,864	11,318	2,546
	December	-856	10,335	7,719	2,616	15,580	12,108	3,472
2009	March	-2,496	9,078	6,927	2,151	16,434	11,787	4,647

(1) Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Table 7. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments(1), seasonally adjusted

Idaho

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Total	Establishments gaining jobs		Total	Establishments losing jobs	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	1.3	32.8	26.6	6.2	29.4	24.5	4.9
	December	0.6	31.6	25.8	5.8	30.2	25.0	5.2
1993	March	0.5	31.8	26.2	5.6	29.8	24.7	5.1
	June	1.6	34.0	27.6	6.4	28.6	23.8	4.8
	September	1.8	34.8	28.5	6.3	28.5	24.0	4.5
	December	1.2	33.5	27.4	6.1	29.9	25.0	4.9
1994	March	1.6	33.7	27.5	6.2	28.8	24.2	4.6
	June	1.8	33.3	27.1	6.2	29.4	25.0	4.4
	September	0.9	33.1	27.0	6.1	30.4	25.2	5.2
	December	0.1	32.6	26.9	5.7	31.2	25.6	5.6
1995	March	0.9	33.1	27.1	6.0	30.2	25.1	5.1
	June	0.8	32.2	26.1	6.1	31.3	26.0	5.3
	September	1.3	33.2	26.9	6.3	30.0	25.0	5.0
	December	0.3	32.0	26.2	5.8	31.1	25.6	5.5
1996	March	0.9	32.3	26.3	6.0	30.6	25.5	5.1
	June	1.0	32.3	26.1	6.2	30.3	25.1	5.2
	September	1.2	32.6	26.4	6.2	30.1	25.1	5.0
	December	0.1	31.4	25.6	5.8	30.9	25.2	5.7
1997	March	1.1	32.5	26.2	6.3	29.8	24.6	5.2
	June	0.6	31.8	25.8	6.0	31.0	25.6	5.4
	September	1.2	32.5	25.8	6.7	30.5	25.0	5.5
	December	1.0	32.3	25.9	6.4	30.3	24.9	5.4
1998	March	0.4	31.5	25.4	6.1	31.2	25.5	5.7
	June	0.7	32.2	25.9	6.3	30.0	24.4	5.6
	September	0.2	31.6	25.7	5.9	30.2	24.5	5.7
	December	0.8	31.9	25.8	6.1	29.9	24.6	5.3

1999	March	0.8	31.2	24.9	6.3	30.7	25.2	5.5
	June	0.9	31.5	25.5	6.0	28.8	23.7	5.1
	September	0.4	31.9	25.9	6.0	30.1	24.5	5.6
	December	0.5	31.2	25.5	5.7	29.4	24.2	5.2
2000	March	0.8	31.4	25.0	6.4	30.2	24.6	5.6
	June	0.3	32.2	25.8	6.4	30.1	24.0	6.1
	September	0.1	30.8	24.5	6.3	30.8	24.6	6.2
	December	0.6	31.0	24.6	6.4	30.4	24.6	5.8
2001	March	0.8	31.3	24.7	6.6	30.5	24.7	5.8
	June	-1.1	30.9	24.8	6.1	31.5	24.3	7.2
	September	0.0	29.4	23.4	6.0	31.0	25.0	6.0
	December	0.1	29.5	23.6	5.9	30.2	24.4	5.8
2002	March	0.1	29.2	23.3	5.9	29.9	24.1	5.8
	June	0.8	30.5	24.3	6.2	28.7	23.3	5.4
	September	0.7	30.4	24.3	6.1	28.6	23.2	5.4
	December	0.8	30.8	24.6	6.2	28.4	23.0	5.4
2003	March	0.9	29.5	23.1	6.4	29.3	23.8	5.5
	June	1.0	29.4	23.3	6.1	28.5	23.4	5.1
	September	0.0	29.7	23.7	6.0	28.2	22.2	6.0
	December	1.4	30.1	23.6	6.5	27.4	22.3	5.1
2004	March	0.2	30.6	24.4	6.2	28.8	22.8	6.0
	June	1.1	30.5	24.1	6.4	27.7	22.4	5.3
	September	1.0	30.0	23.7	6.3	28.2	22.9	5.3
	December	1.6	31.7	24.8	6.9	27.3	22.0	5.3
2005	March	1.3	31.4	24.7	6.7	27.7	22.3	5.4
	June	0.2	30.3	24.0	6.3	29.0	22.9	6.1
	September	1.6	32.2	25.1	7.1	27.2	21.7	5.5
	December	2.0	31.6	24.3	7.3	27.4	22.1	5.3
2006	March	1.2	31.9	25.2	6.7	26.9	21.4	5.5
	June	0.7	31.2	24.5	6.7	28.4	22.4	6.0
	September	0.8	29.9	23.4	6.5	29.2	23.5	5.7
	December	1.1	31.0	24.0	7.0	28.8	22.9	5.9
2007	March	0.9	31.2	24.4	6.8	27.6	21.7	5.9
	June	0.2	29.7	23.1	6.6	30.2	23.8	6.4
	September	-1.0	27.7	21.8	5.9	30.7	23.8	6.9
	December	0.8	29.9	23.1	6.8	28.7	22.7	6.0
2008	March	-0.6	29.3	22.6	6.7	30.8	23.5	7.3
	June	-1.2	27.3	21.3	6.0	32.0	24.8	7.2
	September	-1.0	27.0	20.8	6.2	31.4	24.2	7.2
	December	-0.7	26.0	19.5	6.5	32.0	24.8	7.2
2009	March	-2.1	23.6	17.8	5.8	33.7	25.8	7.9

(1) The rates measure establishments gaining or losing jobs as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter total number of establishments.

(2) Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Table 8. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments(1), not seasonally adjusted

Idaho

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Total	Establishments gaining jobs		Total	Establishments losing jobs	
				Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	2.0	31.7	25.9	5.8	29.5	25.7	3.8
	December	-0.5	28.0	22.8	5.2	33.2	27.5	5.7
1993	March	-2.1	28.6	23.8	4.8	33.2	26.3	6.9
	June	4.7	42.4	34.0	8.4	22.3	18.6	3.7
	September	2.4	33.7	27.8	5.9	28.7	25.2	3.5
	December	0.2	29.7	24.2	5.5	32.9	27.6	5.3
1994	March	-0.8	30.4	25.0	5.4	32.0	25.8	6.2
	June	4.7	41.6	33.5	8.1	23.0	19.6	3.4
	September	1.6	32.0	26.3	5.7	30.5	26.4	4.1
	December	-1.0	28.9	23.8	5.1	34.3	28.2	6.1
1995	March	-1.7	29.8	24.6	5.2	33.6	26.7	6.9
	June	3.8	40.1	32.2	7.9	24.5	20.4	4.1
	September	1.9	32.0	26.2	5.8	30.0	26.1	3.9
	December	-0.7	28.4	23.2	5.2	34.1	28.2	5.9
1996	March	-1.8	29.1	23.9	5.2	34.2	27.2	7.0
	June	4.1	40.3	32.2	8.1	23.7	19.7	4.0
	September	1.7	31.4	25.7	5.7	30.3	26.3	4.0

	December	-0.9	27.9	22.6	5.3	34.0	27.8	6.2
1997	March	-1.7	29.2	23.8	5.4	33.3	26.2	7.1
	June	3.7	39.6	31.8	7.8	24.1	20.0	4.1
	September	2.0	31.5	25.2	6.3	30.5	26.2	4.3
	December	0.0	28.7	22.9	5.8	33.3	27.5	5.8
1998	March	-2.5	28.4	23.1	5.3	35.0	27.2	7.8
	June	3.9	40.2	32.0	8.2	23.4	19.1	4.3
	September	1.0	30.5	25.0	5.5	30.1	25.6	4.5
	December	-0.2	28.4	22.9	5.5	32.8	27.1	5.7
1999	March	-1.9	28.1	22.6	5.5	34.2	26.8	7.4
	June	3.9	39.3	31.5	7.8	22.4	18.5	3.9
	September	1.2	30.8	25.2	5.6	30.0	25.6	4.4
	December	-0.5	27.6	22.5	5.1	32.3	26.7	5.6
2000	March	-2.1	28.2	22.7	5.5	33.8	26.2	7.6
	June	3.6	40.2	31.9	8.3	23.5	18.8	4.7
	September	0.9	29.7	23.9	5.8	30.6	25.7	4.9
	December	-0.5	27.6	21.8	5.8	33.5	27.2	6.3
2001	March	-2.2	28.1	22.4	5.7	34.2	26.3	7.9
	June	2.4	38.5	30.6	7.9	24.5	19.0	5.5
	September	0.9	28.4	22.8	5.6	30.9	26.2	4.7
	December	-1.0	26.2	20.9	5.3	33.2	26.9	6.3
2002	March	-2.9	26.2	21.1	5.1	33.7	25.7	8.0
	June	3.9	38.1	30.0	8.1	22.4	18.2	4.2
	September	1.3	29.2	23.6	5.6	28.6	24.3	4.3
	December	-0.3	27.4	21.8	5.6	31.3	25.4	5.9
2003	March	-1.8	26.6	21.0	5.6	32.7	25.3	7.4
	June	3.9	36.6	28.7	7.9	22.4	18.4	4.0
	September	0.8	28.6	23.0	5.6	28.0	23.2	4.8
	December	0.3	26.8	21.0	5.8	30.0	24.5	5.5
2004	March	-2.9	27.6	22.2	5.4	32.6	24.3	8.3
	June	4.2	37.9	29.6	8.3	21.8	17.7	4.1
	September	1.7	29.0	23.1	5.9	28.1	23.9	4.2
	December	0.6	28.4	22.1	6.3	29.8	24.1	5.7
2005	March	-1.6	28.3	22.5	5.8	31.1	23.7	7.4
	June	3.5	37.7	29.5	8.2	22.7	18.0	4.7
	September	2.2	31.0	24.5	6.5	26.9	22.6	4.3
	December	0.9	28.2	21.6	6.6	29.9	24.2	5.7
2006	March	-1.7	28.8	22.9	5.9	30.5	22.9	7.6
	June	4.1	38.9	30.2	8.7	22.3	17.7	4.6
	September	1.5	28.8	22.8	6.0	29.1	24.6	4.5
	December	0.0	27.6	21.3	6.3	31.4	25.1	6.3
2007	March	-2.2	28.1	22.2	5.9	31.3	23.2	8.1
	June	3.6	36.9	28.4	8.5	23.7	18.8	4.9
	September	-0.1	26.7	21.3	5.4	30.4	24.9	5.5
	December	-0.3	26.7	20.5	6.2	31.4	24.9	6.5
2008	March	-4.2	26.3	20.5	5.8	35.1	25.1	10.0
	June	2.3	34.0	26.2	7.8	25.0	19.5	5.5
	September	0.1	26.0	20.2	5.8	31.0	25.3	5.7
	December	-1.9	23.3	17.4	5.9	35.0	27.2	7.8
2009	March	-5.9	21.2	16.2	5.0	38.4	27.5	10.9

(1) The rates measure establishments gaining or losing jobs as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter total number of establishments.
(2) See footnote 1, table 5.

Source of all information and data is Business Employment Dynamics.